



IER
Instituto de Energías
Renovables

Digitalización y Energía Solar

4 de septiembre de 2019

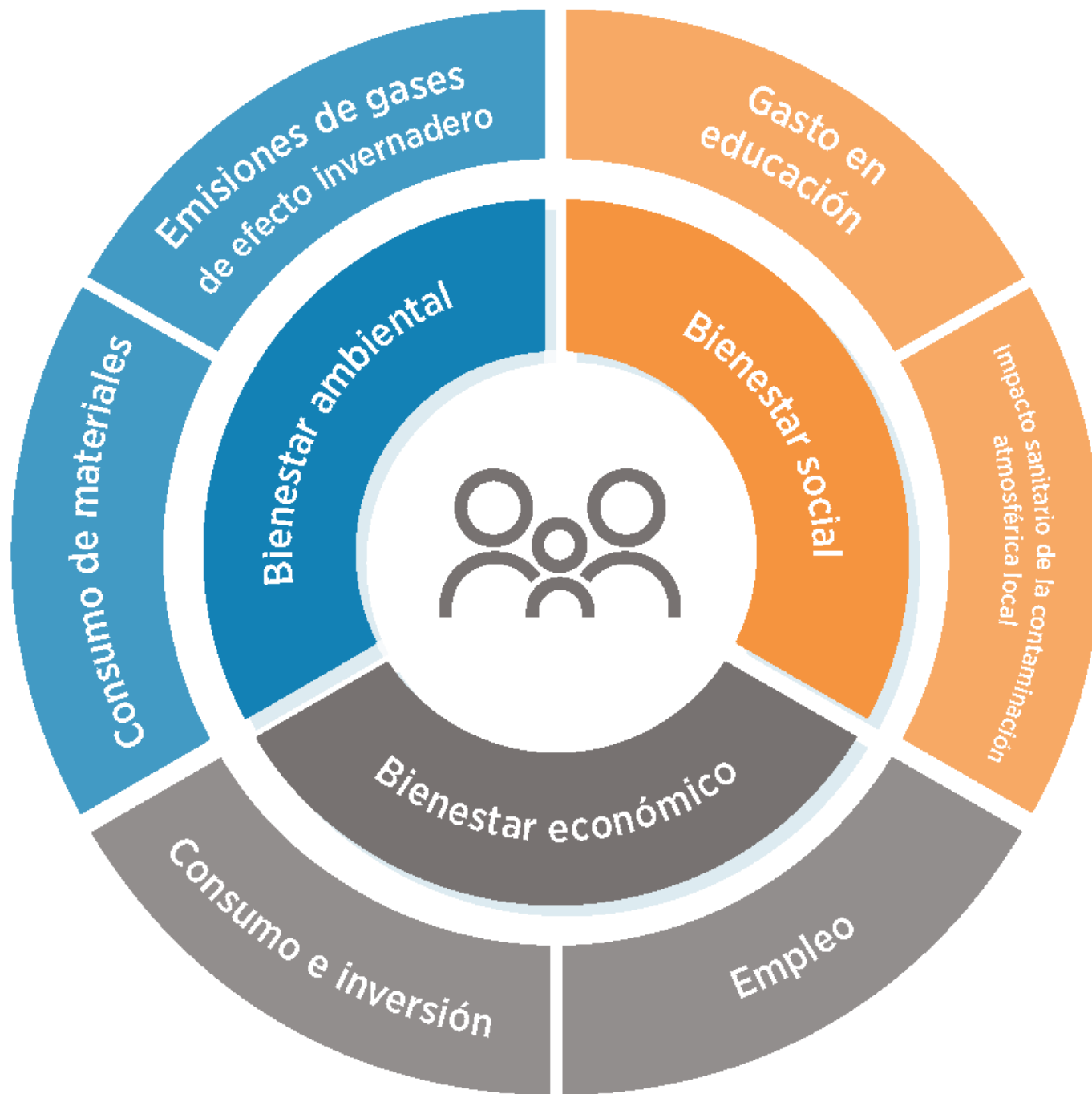


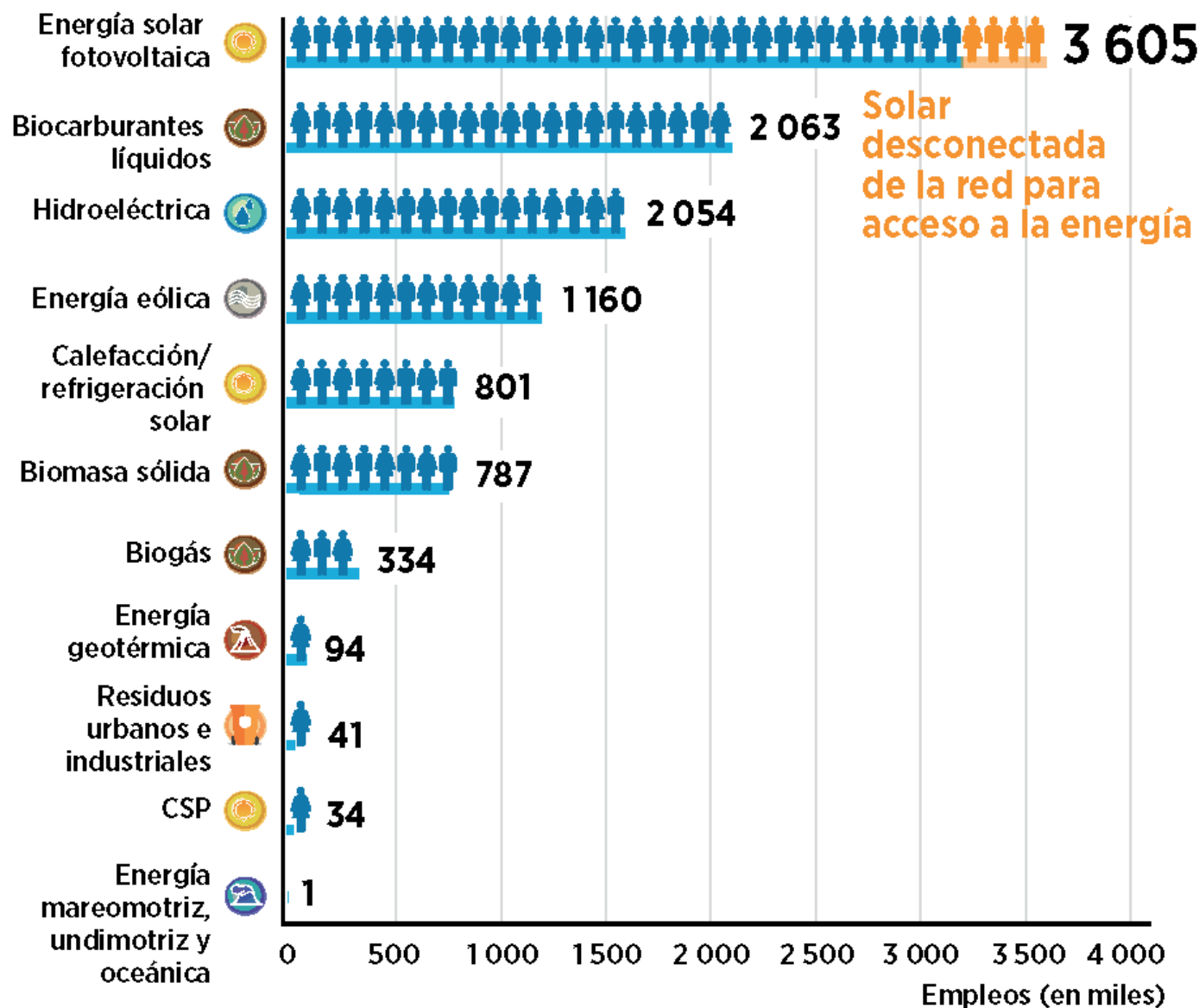
¿Por qué?



Impactos de las Energías Renovables







Las mujeres ocupan el 32 % de empleos en renovables, frente a un 22 % en el sector del petróleo y el gas.

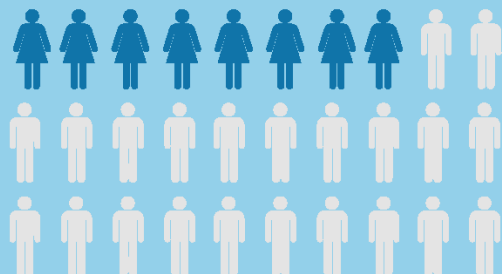
Porcentajes de mujeres en puestos CTIM y otros empleos técnicos y administrativos en el sector de las renovables*

La mujer en las energías renovables

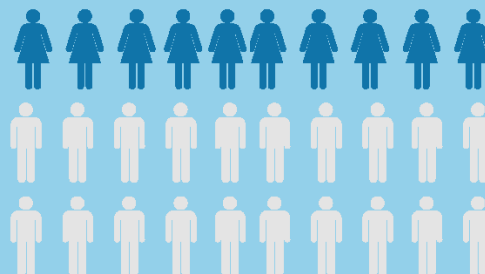
32 %

La mujer en el petróleo y el gas 22 %

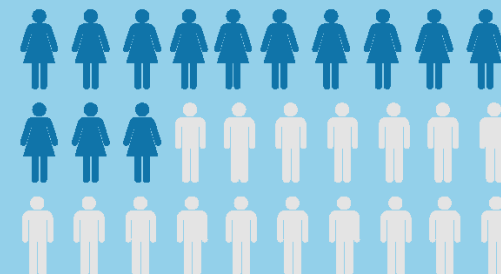
28 % Puestos CTIM



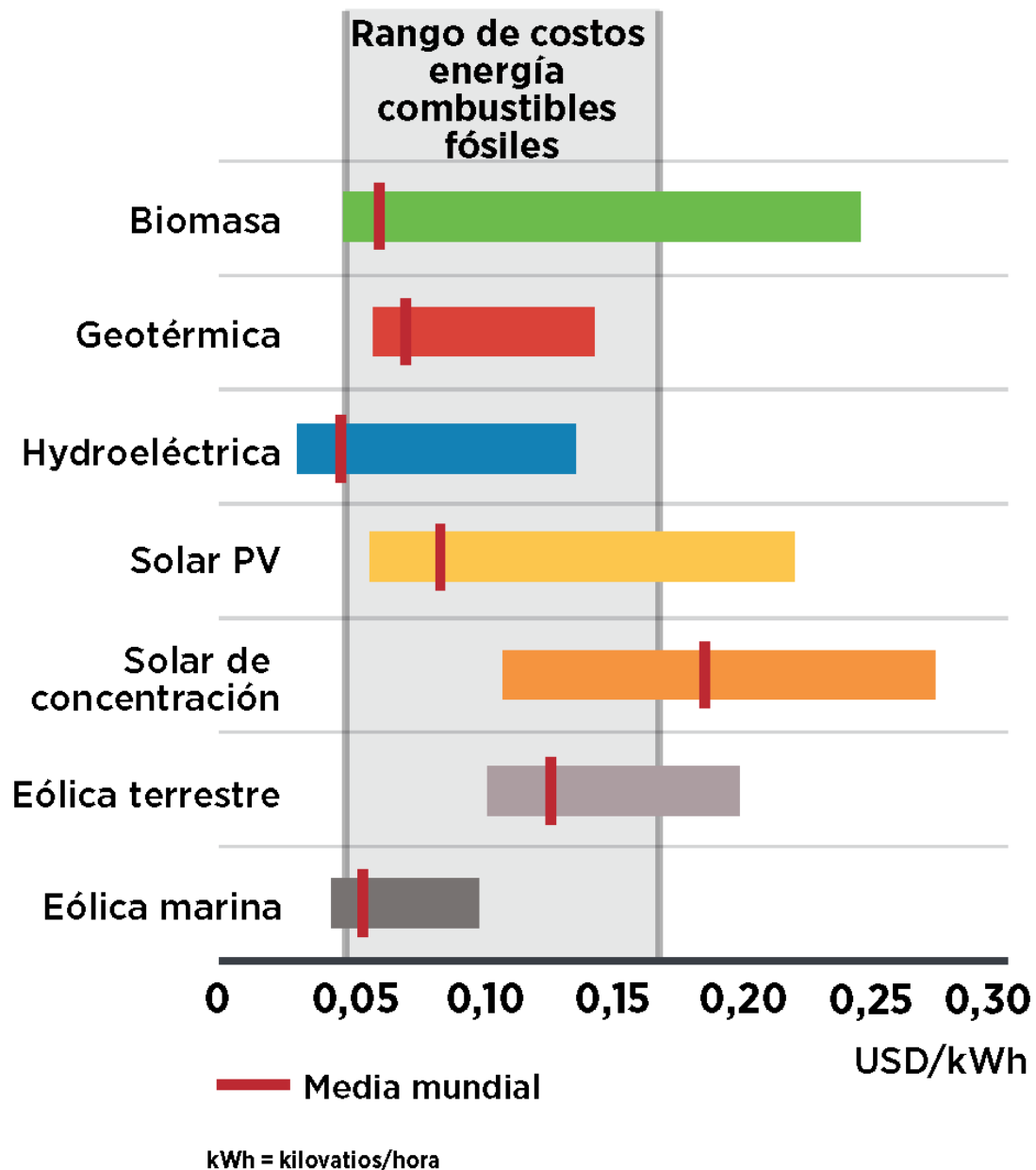
35 % Otros empleos técnicos



45 % Puestos administrativos



* CTIM: ciencia, tecnología, ingeniería y matemáticas





¿Para qué?





¿Cómo?

GLOBAL ENERGY TRANSFORMATION

A ROADMAP TO
2050



How to Foster the global energy transformation

1. Tap into the strong synergies between energy efficiency and renewable energy.
2. Plan a power sector for which renewables provide a high share of the energy
3. Increase use of electricity in transport, buildings and industry
4. Foster system-wide innovation
5. Align socio-economic structures and investment with the transition
- 6. Ensure that transition costs and benefits are fairly distributed**



Ensure that transition costs and benefits are fairly distributed



FOCUS AREA 6. ENSURE THAT TRANSITION COSTS AND BENEFITS ARE FAIRLY DISTRIBUTED

Although the energy transition promises significant overall GDP, employment and welfare benefits compared to the Reference Case, this cannot be considered in isolation of the socio-economic system of which it is part and which it reshapes. These interactions determine the transition outcome. Different pathways are possible, dependent on the level of ambition, on how targets are translated into specific policy actions, and on the resulting dynamics and synergies.

A transition can be regarded as fair to the degree that it also seeks to reduce historical divergences in levels of energy access. Universal energy access is in fact a key component of a fair and just transition. Beyond energy access, huge disparities exist in the energy services available in different regions. The transition process will only be complete when energy services converge in all regions.



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Edición México

Apoyado por:



¡Gracias!



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